

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL
ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC
OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention of
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER
and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases of
**COLD IN THE HEAD,
NASAL CATARRH, Etc.**

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 18.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the War Charities Committee, which the British Community is invited to attend, will be held at 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th April, 1918, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

1. To receive the report of the Executive Committee.
2. To add further members to the General Committee.
3. To invite and discuss suggestions. The election of an Executive Committee by the General Committee will take place after the meeting.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Hon. Secretary,
War Charities Committee.
Hongkong, April 3, 1918.

IN THE GOODS OF EVELYN EDWARD PORTER, formerly of Shanghai in the Republic of China and late of Rockhears, Portmores Park, Weybridge, in the County of Surrey, England; deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 55 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of April, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED charge of my business carried on under the style of Messrs. S. C. ISMAIL & CO., I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that from this date all Cheques on Bankers, Contractors and other matters in connection with the business of the firm will be SIGNED by me.

S. C. ISMAIL.
Hongkong, April 3, 1918.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at HARRY Y. LAY on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., commencing at 8.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, April 3, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the Consignors) on

SATURDAY,

the 6th April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TWO SIAMESE CATS male and female about 18 months old.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 3, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Friday, April 5—
Ching Ming Festival.
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Panchard, Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant at Matakoh.
Saturday, April 6—
2.15—Gymkhana Meeting at the Racecourse.
Tuesday, April 9—
2.30 p.m.—Furture Sale at Messrs. Hughes & Hughes.
Saturday, April 13—
3 p.m.—Marathon Race.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

In addition to the organ pieces at Mr. Denman Fuller's recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 5.30 p.m. Mrs. Muriel will kindly sing two solos.

A Reuter's telegram from London received to-day gives the total tonnage of the five Dutch steamers taken over by the Hongkong Government as 23,151.

On the night of the 29th ultimo, the premises of Messrs. Clark and Co., opticians, were broken into. Apparently the thief had been disturbed, for nothing was stolen.

In addition to the cases of cerebro-spinal fever, reported in another column, there were 5 cases of small pox (3 fatal) and 3 cases of enteric fever (3 fatal) reported in the colony last week.

A Chinese residing at No. 9 Wyndham Street has reported to the Police that some time between the 22nd ultimo and the 2nd instant, some person broke open a box in the cook loft and stole money and jewelry to the value of \$494.50.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday Mr. Carmichael (President) stated that 2,000 doses of serum had been ordered from Tokyo, of which 400 doses had arrived. As the remainder could not be delivered for a long time, the order for the balance had been countermanded. Of the 1,000 doses ordered from Manila, they had received only 50, and the rest of the order had been cancelled. In due course 5,000 doses would arrive from America, but he was unable at present to say when. They had received 500 doses from Saigon, making in all, 1,000 doses already in the Colony, and 5,000 doses on order. The doses available at present were practically sufficient to meet all emergencies.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Shewan, Tomes & Co. (additional donation) ..	\$50
J. M. Alves & Co.	25
Central Agency, Ltd.	25
S. I. David & Co., Ltd.	25
Deacon, Looker & Harston. 25	
Ganda, Price & Co.	25
Gilman & Co.	25
Hannibal & Co.	25
Holland China Trading Co. 25	
Johnson, Stokes & Master. 25	
J. D. Humphreys & Son.	25
Morningside Congreg. S.S. 25	
Edin. 25 for out in Netherlands Hospital.	\$2.75

In a paper on Japanese shipping read before the members of the Japan Society recently, Mr. James Blair, sub-manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in London, said that in 21 years over 144,000,000 yen (\$14,400,000) had been contributed by the Japanese Government for the extension of steamship routes and the encouragement of navigation, and over 16,000,000 yen (\$1,600,000) for the encouragement of shipbuilding, while 182 vessels of over 700 tons gross, aggregating 537,000 tons gross, had been constructed under the subsidy laws. Last year, down to August, the Government had granted permission for 116 ships representing 554,580 tons to be constructed, and by September 35 ships aggregating 154,727 tons gross had been launched. In 1895 Japan possessed 373 vessels of over 100 tons gross, representing 334,592 tons, and in 1916 1,151 vessels aggregating 1,847,453 tons, an increase of 550 per cent. in 20 years.

In their report on the local yarn market, Messrs. Polshwalla and Kote wall state that the market has shown a marked improvement in the yarn market, and with a further increase of \$5 to 13 per bale, business has passed in 5,000 bales. The Yarn trade is passing through a record period, which can be well understood from the most abnormal incident that Indian yarn is re-shipped to Bombay from Shanghai while some local Japanese and foreign dealers are also exporting Japanese yarn to Bombay. The tremendous rise in prices of all materials and labour in India has made a great scarcity of yarn in Bombay and the supply is so short that the Bombay Mills are compelled to fill up their requirements from outside sources as stated above. These most unusual circumstances have greatly strengthened our market, which has remained very strong with an upward tendency. Owing to extremely high rates and rising exchange, Chinese dealers are not operating freely but are only buying such lots as are necessary for their immediate requirements.

NORTH CHINA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATION BY HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

We are informed by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that with the unanimous approval of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a further sum of \$50,000 is being contributed by the Colony of Hongkong for the relief of the suffering caused by the floods in North China.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined a coolie \$10 with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron rods.

A charge of unlawful possession against another Chinese related to a pair of gold ear-rings.

Sergt. Ingham said the defendant was attempting to pawn something yesterday, when witness asked him what it was. Defendant said "nothing," but afterwards said it was a pair of gold ear-rings which he said, was given him by a woman.

Defendant protested his innocence and reiterated his former statement that a woman gave him the ear-rings. He, however, could not produce the woman to substantiate his statement.

Mr. Wood imposed on defendant a fine of \$10 with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RICE.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the theft of a quantity of rice, the property of the Tong Seng Co.

Mr. F. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

Inspector Gordon said the defendant was the master of a junk which was engaged by the Tong Seng Co. to convey a cargo of rice to a steamer.

The rice was taken from the godown on the night of the 31st ultimo and left on the junk. The next morning it was noticed that the position of bags of rice had been altered. A search was made and in the servants' quarters of the junk 455 lbs. of loose rice was found. The junk-master was arrested. The servants had disappeared. The curious feature of the theft was that though the number of bags was correct, 800 lbs. of rice were found to be short.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until Saturday, fixing bail at \$350.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO ROB A EUROPEAN.

A RICKSHAW COOLIE SMARTLY SENTENCED.

A rickshaw coolie was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, with the theft of a gold ring and a pencil from the person of Mr. A. Nicol, a draughtsman at the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery.

Mr. Nicol said that last night he engaged the rickshaw near the Sailors' Home, West Point, to convey him to Causeway Bay. The coolie first took him to the Star Ferry pier but witness ordered him to continue on. When past the No. 2 Police Station, the coolie suddenly turned into Wood Street, dropped the shaft and cleverly snatched the ring from witness' finger. He also passed his hand over witness' breast pockets. Witness was a little drowsy at the time. He jumped out of the rickshaw and the driver ran away. Witness was about to take the rickshaw to the Police Station when the defendant returned. Witness caught him and took him to No. 2 Police Station where the man was arrested. The ring was found on his person and the pencil in Wood Street. Witness said he was in no way the worse for drink; he was only lying in wait for the rickshaw.

Inspector Sim said the pencil was found in Wood Street, the scene of the theft.

Defendant in a long statement alleged that the complainant was drunk and had refused to pay his fare. He emphatically denied having stolen either the ring or the pencil.

Inspector Sim said Mr. Nicol was perfectly sober when he came to the Station. Apparently the defendant believed Mr. Nicol to be drunk and that probably accounted for the attempt made.

Mr. Dyer Ball said it was a dastardly attempt and sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world-wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the group and whooping cough of the children. The same formula serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH OF A CHINESE GIRL CHILD.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball held an inquiry at the Magistracy this morning to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese girl aged one year.

Dr. Macfarlane said he made an autopsy of the body and discovered a small bruise on the top of the head. There was also haemorrhage over the front part of the brain. The cause of death was haemorrhage of the brain. This could have been caused by a fall.

Sister Agatha of the Italian Convent at 44 High Street, West Point, said she received the child from two women one of whom she believed was the child's mother. The child was in a dying condition and there was a swelling on the left side of its head.

Sister Cyril said she took charge of the infant after its admission into the Convent. The child did not get better and died three days after its admission. The body was removed to the Public Mortuary and from there was taken away for burial.

Sanitary Inspector Roylance said he had the body of the child removed to the Public Mortuary.

The father of the child said the child had been sick three or four days previous to its being taken into the Convent on the 4th of February last, witness took the baby to a goldsmith's shop to get it a pair of ear-rings. The infant was placed on a cushioned chair; it slipped but did not fall. The child was dangerously ill when it was taken to the Italian Convent. He was quite satisfied that the Sisters had done all they could for his child.

The mother of the child, giving evidence, said the child struck its head against the shop counter at the goldsmith's in an endeavour to reach a clock. The child did not cry then.

Mr. Dyer Ball said that no blame was to be attached to anyone and that the child's death was brought about by a haemorrhage of the brain caused by an accident.

DEATH OF A SHIP'S OFFICER.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Van der Putte, Chief Officer of the s.s. *Waar Eyck*, was resumed at the Magistracy this afternoon.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared on behalf of the Crown and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the ship's doctor.

Mr. Bakker, chief engineer, said, in reply to Mr. Longinotto, that he was in charge of the medicine in the absence of the doctor. On the day in question he was accompanied by the ship's doctor ashore to see the deceased again. The ship's doctor had another doctor to go with him. The deceased and the woman were better but the doctor advised the deceased to go to the hospital; the latter refused.

Both doctors were about to leave the room when Captain Clussen came into the room. The ship's doctor remained. Deceased was laughing over the poison he took. Soon after, the ship's doctor left also. The girl told witness that she had taken some powder and asked the doctor to prescribe for her.

By Mr. d'Almada.—Witness did not notice the smell of alcohol in the room. The doctor said it was aspirin and when witness said it was not, he believed the doctor then said it was caffeine or something like it. That afternoon when the Captain came to see the deceased the girl was walking about the room and seemed to be all right. The woman told witness that deceased was writing on the ground after he took the powder.

Mr. Stapleton, manager of Victoria Dispensary, said he was a fully qualified chemist. He remembered having supplied an order for cantharidin from the ship's surgeon of the s.s. *Waar Eyck*. He supplied only 30 grains of this article. The cantharidin was supplied in a small bottle, similar to the one produced.

The inquiry is proceeding.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The return for the week ended 30th March shows 110 cases and 73 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever. All the cases but one were Chinese, the exception being a Japanese.

The cerebro-spinal fever epidemic appears to be dying down. For the 48 hours of March 31st and April 1st there were only 11 cases. There were 10 deaths during those two days.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they are always well. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that your boy gets nothing better, and blood poison is not dangerous disease to run in the family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

EIGHTEENTH DAY OF ENQUIRY.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the disaster at the Race Course on Feb. 26, was resumed at the Magistracy this morning, by Mr. J. R. Wood (Coroner) and the Jury consisting of Messrs. A. H. Barlow, W. C. Jack and J. H. Wallace.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, first Assistant Director of Public Works, recalled, said he had heard the matches for the Race Course were put up to remain for three days and after that were to be taken down by the contractor, the material to be his property. The rates in the Colony for similar sheds of a little better quality were \$3 for 100 feet. He would be prepared to pay \$7 per 100 ft. 10' x 10' for ground area covered for the Race Course sheds. He had made an approximate calculation of the area covered by the matches which was 22,300 square feet. Calculated at \$3 per 100' x 10' the cost would come to \$1,784 and at \$7, \$1,561. He had simply made a rough estimate.

Mr. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, Architects, examined by the Crown Solicitor, said that he had read the reports of the inquiry in the newspapers. He saw the sheds during the erection. He had seen the models in Court of Sheds 8, 9 and 16. His opinion of the sheds was, taking the whole structure as one building, which must be done when considering the cause of the collapse, the three-storeyed sheds in a row must be regarded as a three-storeyed portion of the whole structure. If those three-storeyed sheds stood by themselves and were crowded with people without the support of the adjoining sheds or any other arrangement in lieu of that, they would be unsafe. If he were asked to suggest an improvement in Shed 16, he would say that it would be better to carry out the struts as in the two-storeyed sheds, but this would entail in a three-storeyed shed, carrying the struts some 60' or 70 feet back. He would call the three-storeyed part of the sheds the less stable portion of the structure. He thought the cross-bracing in the rear and front wall of No. 16 would make the shed stronger. He thought that the cross-bracing in the party wall more important than that of the front and back of the shed. The parts actually put in were more important than those left out. He did not think there was any defect in the material used in the sheds. In his opinion, having regard to the fact that Sheds 19 to 25 inclusive, had no struts behind, even though their party walls were cross-braced, and the fact that struts were placed behind Sheds 1 to 8 this matched structure was as well constructed to resist a lateral thrust from the direction of Shed No. 19 as it was to resist a thrust from front to back, in the centre of the row. In his opinion the sheds would have been very much stronger with struts in the rear but he would not say their omission was a source of weakness. If he had been responsible for passing the sheds, he might have insisted upon having the additional struts at the back. He would not say definitely whether he would have insisted upon this. It was very difficult for one to say what one would have done, especially in view of the fact that the sheds had been erected in the same manner for four or five years and had stood the strain. That was a great point in their favour. He did not think he would have insisted upon additional cross-bracing on the walls or the floors being on the same level, throughout. In view of past experience on the whole, he thought he would have passed that structure as it stood. He considered, without doubt, that the 19th sheds were stronger than the 19th sheds. He thought that the collapse could very probably have been, that after the first day's racing, some of the important uprights of the sheds got out of the perpendicular and caused some of the uprights to break when the sheds were loaded. That would cause a sinking at that portion of the shed; a number of people would be thrown on to that spot, by the shed sinking, and the collapse of any portion of the structure would tend to bring the whole down. Possibly some of the lashing got loose and caused the poles to get out of the vertical, and that would possibly cause the breaking of the uprights. If there is any truth in the statement that lashings had been cut, that would also cause the uprights to get out of position. In his opinion, since he had heard that the sheds moved and forward, all the lashing bearing an indirect strain, weakness was in shed No. 35. He had a tendency to drag it in the direction they were moving. The same applied to sheds 1 to 10, all of them.

If the sheds were carrying too great a load he would expect that to be disclosed by the breaking of some of the uprights. The effect of the sheds being overloaded would be the same as that of the uprights breaking. Whatever way the question was looked at, the whole structure must be taken as one. There was no question in his mind as to that. If there had been some sinking down as suggested, the sheds would undoubtedly have fallen.

By the Crown Solicitor: He did not think that the poles not being let into the ground made any difference to the stability of the sheds. Struts should either be let into the ground or lashed to something firm. It would have been useful for the Building Inspector to have had an architect's plan. All he would think he had to do would be to see that plan carried out. He did not think it possible to work out the engineering strain of the structure as a complete structure. That being so, his firm would probably have refused to prepare a plan of such a structure. They certainly would not care about it. He thought if his firm had prepared a plan they could have made a margin so as to make the structure morally certain of standing the strain required. He did not think a cutting of the lashing in the basement of shed No. 12 would have caused the collapse. The lashings were at such a low level that it would not have affected the whole structure.

The inquiry is proceeding.

WAR CHARITIES

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, writes:—One pair of binoculars from the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Reiss & Co., Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands: One steel telescope, 21 hand telescopes, 56 binoculars; donations of \$150.

JAPAN AND THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE.

A representation to the Japanese Government for the purpose of assisting the education of the Chinese introduced to the House of Representatives has been unanimously passed in committee and therefore will no doubt pass the House.

Its text is as follows:—
"The advance of civilization in the Orient and the mutual responsibility of China and Japan, to assist on the part of Japan in promoting the education of the people of China will pave the way to a better understanding and help to strengthen the bond of neighbourly good relationship between the two countries. Such a measure is of urgent importance, and the Government is advised promptly to take the necessary measures for that purpose."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

The following revised duties are ordered as a result of changes at the Wharves.

- Men warned for No. 3 (Haw Tak) 0.15 instead of 7 p.m.
- Men warned for general patrol as Import Supervisors (Wharves 1 to 12) will not do this duty, but will instead do Export duty on No. 5 (Sze Yip) Wharf from 7 to 9 p.m.
- Men on Import duty, first shift, will also supervise outgoing cargo on the steamers (if any) leaving the Pier On, Hoi On, or Yuen Yuen Wharves. All concerned will alter their Warning Notices in accordance with above and with Orders of April 2nd and 3rd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Friday, April 5th; Tuesday, April 9th; Friday, April 12th; Thursday, April 18th; Tuesday, April 23rd.

PROMOTION.

P.O. 1. How Fung, Warning Officer, re-assumes his former rank of Inspector with seniority of this date.

STRENGTH.

Joined on February 5th last.
No. 3 Company—107 J. Low, 85 Ho Yan Tak.
Ambul. 32—32 Hon Yan Lam, 187 Cheng, 139 Mok Kwan Hing, 172 Mo Tung, 173.
Hut. 1—175 Lai Wing Lin, 6 J. A. Dring.

PULSORY FASTING.

Ships of London, in a message to the States that, owing to the procuring food, no definite fast will be issued.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

LESS ANXIETY FELT BY ALLIES.

NEW BATTLE BEGINNING AT VERDUN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT AT ARRAS.

HEROIC STAND BY BRITISH REGIMENTS.

London, April 2, 6.30 a.m.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a new account of the German defeat at Arras, mentions the names of British regiments participating which adds lustre to the defenders' achievements. The Queen's Westminster regiment fought their way from the outposts through the enemy. The London Rifle Brigade successfully held the main defensive line for more than nine hours. The machine-gunners said they were sick of killing. The Essex regiment fought like demons in the foremost trenches. One body sent back a message saying they were going to fight to the death. None returned. The Suffolks fought back to back with Germans on each side of them, while the Northumberland fought until all were killed or wounded. There was an eight hours' battle round the battalion headquarters, the Scots Fusiliers gave ground very slowly under enormous odds, killing the enemy all the way.

ENEMY WORKING TOWARDS AMIENS.

London, April 1, 11 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of April 1st, says the enemy movements and the fighting in the last twenty-four hours indicate the development of an attempt to work towards Amiens down the Andre Valley, also from the south-west.

Great masses of troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert. Fighting is progressing towards Villers and Bretonneux. The enemy is finding serious difficulties in transport work, owing to the ceaseless destructive activity of our air men, also owing to a shortage of animals. The enemy is bringing up artillery comparatively slowly, meanwhile lazily employing trench mortars. The trench mortars, however, have a very limited range and require enormous quantities of ammunition which is very bulky.

The Australian troops are now appearing in the thick of the fighting, doing magnificently.

Despite the southward trend of the battle, the greatest weight of enemy Divisions remains north of the Somme.

Captured documents now reveal that the enemy expected to reach the Somme on the first day of the offensive.

By three o'clock this afternoon no fresh infantry attacks of importance had been reported against the British, although enemy artillery has been very active, Arras being heavily shelled.

The delayed resumption of grand operations is of supreme importance to us, giving opportunities to continually strengthen the weakest spots and improve defence works. The weather is very fine affording exceptionally good visibility.

It may be recalled that to-day is the date Hindenburg told a number of German newspapermen that he would enter Paris.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

A PROTEST BY THE POPE.

London, April 1.

A telegram from Rome states that the Pope has lodged a protest with Berlin against the bombardment of Paris, especially the destruction of churches and wholesale massacres of the people.

FOUR GUNS PARTICIPATING.

Paris, April 2.

Four persons were killed and nine wounded in yesterday's bombardment in which it is believed four guns were participating, throwing shells a quarter of a ton each and using a quarter of a ton of powder for the discharge.

A NEW BATTLE OF VERDUN.

London, April 2, 12.40 p.m.

A semi-official statement published in Paris last evening says:—

The battle of the Somme has continued with great violence during the last twenty-four hours. Having failed on Saturday to seize the wooded heights between Montdidier and Lassigny which would have protected them from French counter-attacks and served as a starting point for a further attack, the Germans are now directing their effort entirely towards Amiens.

A new battle of Verdun with multiplied forces is beginning. The enemy proceeds by converging attacks and is trying particularly to advance by two natural routes, firstly, from the South northward following the course of the Aisne which passes Moreuil; secondly, from the East westward following the course of the Luce which passes Hangard. The struggle is particularly keen round Hangard from where the Germans attempted several times to debouch only to be defeated.

At last an impetuous counter-attack brought the French and British troops back to Hangard. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded here with fluctuating fortunes, but at the end of the day the Allies had gained ground. The Germans are endeavouring to extend their positions west of Montdidier to which we are very close and where they are invested without being able to debouch. Enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Albert only amounted to a diversion. Summing up, the statement says the Germans were held to-day on the whole Front where they made no progress.

THE SEVEREST BLOW THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED.

London, April 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

The repulse of the German assault yesterday, between Lassigny and Montdidier, was the severest blow the enemy has suffered since the beginning of the offensive.

The attack was conducted in the familiar manner, by dense aggregations of troops marching up to the assault in battalions which literally melted away under our fire.

French and Canadian soldiers charged together. There is no doubt the enemy suffered terribly, and did not gain a single inch of ground.

AN EFFECTIVE BARRIER TO MASS-ATTACKS.

North of Montdidier, the Germans hold Cantigny, two miles west of the Aisne, and the enemy claims to have re-taken Mont Renaud, a steep hill overlooking Noyon.

Our artillery is beginning to arrive on the Somme-Aisne-Lassigny-Montdidier line in great strength opposing an effective barrier to the German mass-attacks.

So far, both sides have been obliged to fight, supported by field-guns only, but now our six-inch and heavy guns have arrived, and are wreaking terrible havoc on the attacking columns.

FIGHTING OF INDESCRIBABLE FURY.

The enemy is also hurrying up heavy guns.

In to-day's fighting in the Montdidier-Lassigny sector, the Germans used six-inch guns for the first time.

Eye-witnesses say that in the fighting on Friday in this sector our infantry fire caused terrible destruction among the Germans, who attacked, division after division, in dense waves for twenty-four hours. The fury of the fighting was indescribable.

Aviators say the fighting was like a stormy sea in which the upswelling waves of infuriated men were rolled back in disorder. Villages were conquered and reconquered again and again.

THE FIGHT FOR MOREUIL.

Batteries of "75's" were brought into action a few minutes after dawn training at battle-field stations. Often columns of the advancing assault stopped or broke under our machine-gun and rifle fire.

The fight for Moreuil lasted all day. The Canadians, intermingled with their French comrades, fought like lions to keep the place which was twice captured by the French and Canadians and twice lost, and finally the khaki and blue triumphed and the village, the nearest point the enemy reached to Amiens, which the German Staff particularly coveted, remains in our hands.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION RE-CAPTURED BY FRENCH.

At Plémont a single French Division charged furiously and broke the resistance of two German Divisions, recapturing the whole of this important position, taking 700 prisoners. Our troops here and along the Aisne are confident that they have the situation in hand.

As illustrating the severity of the German losses, in the first three days of this battle, many German Divisions were withdrawn on account of losses, including the Thirty-ninth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Forty-seventh, Fifth, the Guards and Chasseur Divisions.

THE BATTERING OF GERMAN DIVISIONS.

Several German Divisions vainly asked to be relieved.

The Eighty-eighth Division was practically annihilated, the Two-hundred-and-sixth Division suffered badly and the Forty-fifth reserve was relieved after the loss of half its effectives on March 22 but was again engaged on March 27. On the same day, the Colonels of the First and Second Bavarian Infantry telegraphed, demanding to be relieved owing to losses from the British and French machine-guns; some of their Companies having been reduced to thirty. The Colonels reminded the General that relief had been promised as soon as Jussey was occupied, which is only five miles from our original line. They were told they could not be relieved, owing to want of men.

ENEMY MOWN DOWN BY FRENCH FIRE.

A French officer, wounded at Guiscard on March 25, said: "It was Terrifying! Tragical! Awful!! I saw the Boches coming on in columns of battalions, the officers riding to 1,000 yards from our lines, and being mown down by our fire."

GERMANS BEGIN TO DISPUTE OUR AIR SUPREMACY.

London, April 2, 8.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

The Germans have begun to dispute the air supremacy which the British and French have maintained in the first ten days of battle. The German champion, Richtofen, appeared in command of a powerful squadron of fighting planes. Recently French airmen have descended as low as sixty feet where they wrought havoc among enemy columns and created invaluable delay in the progress of the enemy. Our planes, accurately located the commencing of the trenches which the Germans have begun.

AN AIRMAN'S SPLENDID RECORD.

V.C. AWARDED.

London, April 2.

The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Captain James McCudden for most conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance, keenness and very high devotion to duty. Captain McCudden has so far accounted for 54 enemy aeroplanes of which 42 were definitely destroyed. The others were driven down out of control.

Captain McCudden twice totally destroyed four two-seater enemy aeroplanes on the same day, and on the last occasion all four machines were destroyed in ninety minutes.

(A telegram a few days ago mentioned that Captain McCudden already has the D.S.O., with bar, the Military Cross and the Military Medal.)

THE NEW BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

AGE-LIMIT TO BE 50.

London, April 2.

The *Times* says the age-limit under the new Military Service Bill will be 50.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.

New York, April 1.

Replying to a message from the Methodist Episcopal Church, President Wilson re-affirmed the following passage in one of his earlier speeches:—"German Power is a thing without conscience, honour or capacity for benevolent peace and, as such, must be crushed. Our present and immediate duty is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose has been accomplished."

A LABOUR AGREEMENT IN AMERICA.

The *Times* Correspondent at Washington reports that the Secretary for Labour announces that an agreement has been signed under which during the war strikes and lockouts are banned. Union rights will be fully recognised and men and women will be equally paid.

GERMAN BUSINESS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, April 2.

The Germans have opened a branch of the Deutsche Bank at Minsk.

Ten German merchantmen have arrived at Odessa.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

London, April 2.

The Russo-Rumanian Treaty, cabled yesterday, further provides for contact between Russo-Rumanian high commands in the event of parallel action against the Central Powers and the establishment of commissions, on which British, French and American representatives shall sit with a view to the settlement of disputes which may arise in the federation of the Russian Republic Councils.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS.

London, April 2.

There is fierce fighting in the districts of Batoum and Kara. A large army of Armenians and Georgians has been formed and are opposing the Turks attempting the occupation provided by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The Georgians seized most of the Russian warships at Batoum. The whole population of Georgia is mobilised.

THE LIGNOWSKY DISCLOSURES.

THE "VORWARTS" CAPITULATES.

London, April 2.

The fall effect of Prince Lichnowsky's disclosures is not yet apparent in Germany but they have, unquestionably, proved disconcerting and are raising much questioning. For example, the *Vorwarts* says it is now clear that for four years we have been inoculated with the view that England caused the war and upon this false view our whole war policy has been built.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

MORE GERMANS CAPTURED.

London, April 1.

An official message from Mesopotamia says:—

We are now 73 miles beyond Ana and have captured a few more Germans, also two four-inch guns mounted on river-boats.

YESSEL CARRIES COCONUT OIL IN FALSE BOTTOM.

The *Coblenz* (Mann) says:—

Unique in the practice of cargo carrying from the Far East to the United States and an innovation which will shed hundreds of thousands of pesos to the earnings of deep-sea sailors. The East Asiatic liner *Kina* will leave Manila for the Pacific coast within a few days carrying nearly a thousand tons of coconut oil in bulk in her double bottom, a space heretofore either not utilized at all or used at infrequent intervals for water ballast.

The present high freight rate on oil from the Philippines to the United States now approximates \$12 per ton, as well as the necessity for oil by the U.S. Government and the scarcity of shipping led to experiments by Captain Spry, Nielson, commanding the *Kina* and his recommendation to the owners that the plan of carrying oil in bulk between the outer and inner hulls was considered entirely feasible. The matter was taken up with the officials of the Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, one of the largest exporters of coconut oil in the Orient. In view of the great additional cargo capacity made possible by this innovation the oil company officials agreed to ship a trial cargo in this manner.

BOWFL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are apt to complain of bowfl, a complaint which is caused by the use of too much soap. As soon as the complaint is noticed, the child should be given a course of treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

THE GERMAN TANK SQUADRON.

London, April 1, 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 1st, said:—

Although soldiers believe enemy Tanks did not participate in the first German attack, it is certain that German Tanks actually took part in the operations, and the failure to see them by the soldiers was because, instead of accompanying infantry waves, the German tanks advanced later with specialist troops to destroy islands of resistance holding out after the German borders had submerged our main defences. It is possible that the Germans possess a very large number of tanks. We know beyond doubt that the enemy has tanks which are of three classes. The first consists of repaired Tanks captured in the Cambrai battle, and tanks manufactured according to the model of the British machine. The second type is a German model, smaller than the British, but swifter, better armed and more heavily armoured. The third type are German land cruisers or large model tanks. The small swift tanks are said to be 25 feet long, 10 feet wide and 11 feet high, weighing ten metric tons. The land cruisers are 45 feet long, 18 feet wide and 15 feet high. The speed of the German tanks varies between 44 and 94 miles per hour. The armament is believed to consist of a shortened 77 millimeter gun, machine-guns and flame-throwers. The latter is an innovation which must add considerably to the efficiency of the tank in clearing trenches owing to the capacity of the tanks to carry big reservoirs of combustible liquid. It is understood that the Germans have introduced a number of improvements including heavier protection against shells and a device enabling the crew to close the tanks hermetically when traversing the area of the gas. German tanks are organised in squadrons commanded by majors. The officers are volunteers and the men chiefly specialists, motor mechanics, gunners and machine-gunners. In attacks the tanks are designed to advance behind the second or third waves of infantry, while detachments of infantry cover the flanks of the tanks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

A QUIET DAY.

London, April 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The day was comparatively quiet. We repulsed small local attacks this morning in the neighbourhood of Albert. The majority of the attackers became casualties.

Local fighting occurred at Moreuil and Hangard where we gained ground by successful counter-attacks.

FIGHTING IN MONTDIDIER REGION.

ENEMY WAVES SMASHED UP.

London, April 1.

A French communiqué states:—

Last evening and last night extremely bitter fighting continued north of Montdidier.

The enemy directed his effort particularly between Montdidier and the Peronne-Amiens road and threw in large forces with the intention of widening his gains west of Hangard-Santerre. The French and British troops smashed up the attacking waves, which were unable to emerge into the open.

A brilliant counter-attack in which the British displayed irresistible dash enabled us to completely drive back the enemy and recapture this village. The struggle was equally violent further south.

Grivences, which was the objective of unceasingly renewed attacks which led to hand-to-hand fighting, remained in our hands, despite considerable German losses.

No change is reported between Montdidier and Lassigny.

THE FOUR YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Hamilton's "Cough" was the first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world-wide reputation. You will find it better for a cough, cold, asthma, and you will understand why it is so favoured after a period of four years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a home remedy for all coughs, colds, and asthma. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

A Reliable Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic and Deodorant, non-Poisonous.

Per gallon tin \$2.50
Per pint tin 50 cents

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Telephone 395.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND THE ENGINEER.

"As a source of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

W. DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims, made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

ESTABLISHED 1881
"MALTHOID"
WATERPROOF
ESTABLISHED 1881

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

TICKETS \$5 each HONGKONG CURRENCY.

With reference to the Original Prospectus issued in connection with the above, it has now been decided that:—

1. The value of tickets to be sold shall be limited to \$500,000 (Hongkong Currency).

2. The sale of tickets will be extended two months, and will therefore close in Hongkong on Wednesday, 12th June, 1918. Sellers of tickets are requested to send their returns and remittances to reach Hongkong by that date.

3. Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd December, 1918, the tickets will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

4. Notwithstanding the extension of the selling period, it has been arranged that the Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan of 1916 that are paid, as prizes shall bear interest from the 1st May, 1918, and the first half-yearly payment of interest will be due on 1st November, 1918.

5. Lists of Winning Numbers will be despatched to all selling centres as soon as possible after the Drawing, the date of which will be announced later by advertisement.

By Order of the Committee.

H. C. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer),

CHAS. BESWICK, (Hon. Secretary),

St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

WIVES OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS ENDOWED.

By the recently proved Will of Mr. G. Freeman, a Philadelphia millionaire, President Wilson's wife and the wives of all future Presidents are endowed with an annual income of \$2,400 during the tenure of the White House. Even before this wind-fall, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," the position of Presidents with carried with it some financial privileges not enjoyed by the President. In the event of her widowhood the late of the United States confers upon the lady of the White House as she is officially styled a yearly pension of \$10,000 and the franking privilege, but no pension is allotted to ex-Presidents.

Mrs. Garfield, whose husband was shot 38 years ago, still draws her pension, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland also drew one until her second marriage.

Some people might consider \$2,400 a year inadequate recompense for what the Lady of the White House endures. According to an authority on official life in Washington, "the first thing a President and his wife must learn is how to shake hands—that is, to say, to grip, to get on in advance every hand offered to them. If they allowed others to grip their hands they might soon be crippled in their right hands and arms. Mrs. Cleveland shook hands so much that her right hand soon became visibly larger than her left. She took up driving and

PETROLEUM SPRINGS ON THE SHORES OF THE RED SEA.

There is nothing unexpected in the discovery of important petroleum springs on the shores of the Red Sea, for the whole of the coast of Asia Minor is believed to be very rich in oil. Indeed, it is regarded as probable that great oilfields underlie the whole region and extend under the Red Sea itself well into Africa. Egypt, oil reserves of course, have already been tapped, and their discovery is the subject of a romantic story. A Persian shake hands—that is, to say, to grip, to get on in advance every hand offered to them. If they allowed others to grip their hands they might soon be crippled in their right hands and arms. Mrs. Cleveland shook hands so much that her right hand soon became visibly larger than her left. She took up driving and

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
 ALL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
 LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
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 LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
 SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
 LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
 Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
 For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 Superintendents.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA. REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
 "MANILA MARU".....Monday, 29th April at 3 p.m.
 "CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 6th May at 3 p.m.
FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
 "AMARUSA MARU".....Sunday, 7th April at 10 a.m.
 "ROSHU MARU".....Thursday, 11th April at 8 a.m.
 "KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 14th April at 10 a.m.
 "JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 16th April at 9 a.m.
 Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
 Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.
 These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.
AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.
BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.
JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.
 FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.
 K. YAMASAKI Manager.
 No. 1, Queen's Building
 Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU and vice versa.

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Steamer about beginning of April
 Per Cargo Space apply to—
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAPOUTTA, in conjunction with the
 INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 AND APCAR LINE

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA	Shortly		

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	TUNGCHOW	Apr. 4, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Apr. 4, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LINAN	Apr. 4, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Apr. 8, at 3 p.m.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUTCHOW	Apr. 7, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUANG	Apr. 8, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 Telephone No. 55.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 5, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, Apr. 7, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	SUNDAY, Apr. 7, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	TUENSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 12, at 3 p.m.

CALOUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
 Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
 These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
 Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.
BOERNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
 Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Managers.
 Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
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 AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO NERVEFOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation or other influence. Restlessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, the or neurasthenia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, loss of confidence, general debility, premature decay or debility of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, and high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness, and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting, disorganizing, restlessness, the falling corpse, and repairs new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.
 (VETARZO Blood Medicine). See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either, remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unimpaired vendors may try to sell you something else for an extra profit—and advise you not to take our VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on the wrapper stamp. SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

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POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE
 NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES
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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
 (Occupying 9 to 10 Days)
 STRAITSHEIP CAPTAIN SAILING
 HAIKONG [Capt. J. W. Evans] THURSDAY, 4th April at Daylight
 HAITAN [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] TUESDAY, 9th April at 12 Noon.
 Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
 DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
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 FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
 Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	9th April
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April
PERIA MARU	9,000	10th May
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
 HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO GUZ, BALBOA, CALIAO, AERCA and IQUIQUE.
 Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.
 Steamers Tons
 KIYO MARU 17,500
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 Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
 Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
 For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
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 Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga Maru, 15,500 tons SAT.	15th Apr. 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.	20th Apr. 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Tango Maru, 15,500 tons SAT.	18th May, 11 a.m.

London or Liverpool, via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
 Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
 New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
 Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
 Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
 † Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji
 * Wireless Telegraphy.
 FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

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VIA
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Buwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:
 "Katori Maru," SATURDAY, 12th April, at 11 p.m.
 † Omitting Manila Eastbound.
 For further information apply to
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
 B. MORI, Manager.
 Telephone 272 & 273

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Through Bills of Lading issued for R.A.T. VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Superintendents
 Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "SHIDZUKA MARU" having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at the disposal of the Honorable and Reverend Messrs. GOSWAMI & CO., 130, Kowloon Street, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
 Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TUESDAY.
 Goods not cleared by the 6th April, 1914, will be subject to rent.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
 All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Agents
 Hongkong, April 1, 1914. 237

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The Chinese Mail

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FOOCHOW—BUCKET & Co.

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CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE ASSOCIATED CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & KLANG & WILSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. B. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. KELLY & WILSON, Ltd.

JAPAN—Messrs. KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON—TATL & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD., 6, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

